

THE MAN.

NO. 74-VOL. II.

NEW YORK, AUGUST 12, 1834.

PRICE ONE CENT.

FOR "THE MAN."
FRANCES WRIGHT.

Mrs. Trollope, the delightful flatterer of Americans, says, if we do not greatly mistake, that this truly extraordinary woman was insane. Americans generally say that Mrs. Trollope was worse than insane—that she wilfully scandalized us when she knew better. This is the way of the world. The Turks call the Christians all infidels and Christians say that the Turks are semi-barbarous. A few well informed travellers deny this, and aver that the Turkish merchants do not wear the turban to cover falsehood and all the arts of trade thought perfectly justifiable in our country. The Chinese imagine, at least many of them are said to imagine, that the barbarians, as they term us, would die were it not for the Celestial Empire, and because we wear pocket-handkerchiefs they think we are too saving to suffer even our spittle to be lost. So much do men misinterpret each other's actions. Each nation thus considers itself the wisest and best of the whole world. You may go and travel through the most sickly places, and it is hardly ever the case that the inhabitants of such places will acknowledge that their sections are unhealthy. In every thing it is the same. Every man's own country is best, and his section is best of his country, and if you were to go along the road and ask where to find a wise man to give you a piece of advice, there is nothing but shame to forbid almost every one from saying "behold him here! I am the wise man of this place." So we all think, for this very plain reason, that as soon as we discover anything to be foolish we believe it no longer. This is the reason why we all think ourselves so wise. We forget that we do not know, what we do not know.

To bring men to a natural frame of mind we would beg of them to reflect how whole nations—with rare exceptions—are erring on many points, and when this conclusion is arrived at, we shall soon become charitable to the misapprehensions of each other.

With regard to the extraordinary woman whose name is at the head of this article we would say, let him or her who has never been in an error on any subject, "cast the first stone" at her errors. Let him or her who has never pertinaciously adhered to error through pride of opinion begin the stoning operation or abuse which in the opinions of licentious presses are to free the world from error. For our part, however, we are rather of the opinion of the Yankee boy who, when under the operation of a "wholesome correction," as he was in the habit of hearing it called, cried out when the blows fell too thickly for comfort—"Stop, Father, let's argy."

The name of Frances Wright has been used to condemn every one who does not yield to the Scribes, Pharisees, and Hypocrites of the present day, and so ungenerous are the opponents of the above mentioned woman, that even those who only have desired to see "fair play" are beaten down by a mobocracy without "argyng."

As it is probable Miss Wright will never again visit this country, we would ask if it be not the part of generosity to review our conduct and do justice—condemn only what is in our judgments wrong, and approve of what is right. Let the people only review their conduct and they will find that they have been carried over the mark and condemned principles which have been acknowledged correct by the one they hold in the highest veneration.

It was said she wished to destroy the right of property by having all things in common. Now we ask did not Jesus Christ himself advocate this principle, and had not the first Christians all things in common? Those who deny this know little of their bibles. They had, and when a couple came with their property, and did not deliver all up, they were struck dead.* And now shall a community professing to be Christians hunt down the reputation of a woman who we are bound in charity to believe intended to do well, because she advocated what was enforced by Jesus Christ himself.

We believe it to be entirely inexpedient and, that it would open the door to the indolent to live on the industrious, and, in a word, that it is impracticable, to have all things in common. It has often been tried, especially at the first settlement of this country, and always failed, and all we have to say is—let those who will not believe in the experience of others, try for themselves. Let us not, at all events, especially if we be Christians, load the name of any one with abuse who proposes to repeat the experiment.

As to the dissolution of the marriage contract, we cannot allow that it would be right to try the experiment. The experience of the world proves that the indissoluble union of interests, is one of the strongest inducements to persons to be careful of each other, and indispensable to a proper care for children, and that it prevents dissolute morals. This can be shown from experience and reason undeniably, and it should have been shown. Miss Wright should have been fairly met by reason and her errors exposed. Abuse without reason only awakens the sympathies of noble spirited young men, and the errors of false doctrines thus make a deep and lasting impression.

* Acts, Chap. V.

MIDDLEBURY, VERMONT, 1834.
MY LETTER NO. 2.
TO COZEN MAJOR DOWNIN,
Of Downinvil Milisha, 2d Brigade.

Dear Cozen,—Since I last rit—but stop a little, I'm in such a pesky hurry to begin, that I forgit my manners. Well, then, this coms to you, informin you that I and Polly are well, and hopin you are in the same state of health. Squire Bigelow used to be always tellin me that so is the properest way for gentlemen to begin letters to one another; and as I hope soon to be a gentleman, I must begin to git my hand in and be perfite.

I have had hard work to hold on so long, for I am burstin with jaw, and don't know where to begin. I have been thinkin so much about them there deposits, and how to git hold of some on them to begin my bank with, that I am almost clean gone, mad as a bug. That young man with black eyes, and a mighty pretty feller, too, has been along agin—and he says, says he, If you want to git a hold on a box or two of the deposits, you must keep dark and say not a word, only talk about patriotism; and if you have not a leetle ship Constitution to drag about, git a skiff or any thing, no matter what, so that the workies, who never think for themselves, may see it—and then roar with all your might and main, Hurroar for the Constitution! He says it is no matter what you say or do, so you blackguard them who want the deposits, to do business on for leetle or nothin, and so you don't tell the people you want them too. He says, that in the Bank of England when a hundred pounds is deposited with them, they look at the clock and pay you interest till the minit it goes out agin, and so they all do more or less—and they, both sides, what are now fightin in the newspapers for the deposits, know very well; but it is not the good of either to say a word about it. He says that there should be five per cent., as he calls it, paid a year by the Banks to the Government, when they let it out for six per cent.; and he'd be right glad himself to have the lettin on it out for one per cent., which he says is gettin a dollar for countin a hundred in paper, which he says is done in a snap. I think I'd like this business myself, as there are so many millions to be let out all the time. But he tell'd me I need not expect to git the business while the people had no choice between two sets of rogues of Bankers. He says its like a story he once heard happened in Vermont, and then he ups and tells about your huntin match with the Ingen, when you start a crow and a turkey, and you didn't know how to divide the game. You know you agreed to divide fair, half and half, all you shot; and you only got a turkey and crow, and you says, says you, I'll take the turkey and you take the crow, or you may take

the crow and I'll take the turkey: the Ingen says, quock, you no say me turkey once. And so says he it is with banking politicians on both sides. They agree never to say turkey once, but to fight each other who shall prey on the people without disturbance. The people are the poor Ingen, and their presses are the turkey, and the crow is an empty purse. The politicians on both sides are you and your wife. You are both alike; both want all you can git—and sometimes you agree, and sometimes you split when you cannot divide the spoils fairly. I hope this is not all true of you; but its an old say-in of Deacon Bigelow's, that when rogues quarrel honest men come by their own. Now, coz, be honest once, and tell me if this is all true, and how, as an honest man, I may have the lettin on the deposits out for a fair commision, for I am tired of wax ends and old shoes.

My letter is ritten in a hurry, so you must pick out my meanin as well as you can. I mean to be honest, if I can make money as easy as any other way, but it runs in our family to be a leetle tricky, and if I cannot git the deposits, why, I will make money by printin it, and signin it like all other gentlemen who have banks.

As I was talkin of my bank what I am wantin, a feller asked me what was the good of so much money, supposin paper money as good as gold? Why, says I, you'r a fool. No, says he, supposin all the sands on all the sea shores were turned to gold, would any body work all day for a penny weight of it, when they could hitch on teams and bring up wagon loads in less than no time. I called him a fool, and laffed in his face; but what would you have answered him, for I couldnt say nothin. Spose you ask Squire Biddle?

To save postage answer me through your Advocate & Journal. Yours to sarve,

ELIAKIM.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?—We have ever regarded the selection of a name for a child, as a matter of considerable importance, as we believe it sometimes has an influence upon the future fortunes of the individual. We have often noticed names which we regarded as preposterous, but have seldom met with any more truly so, than the following, which a friend of ours informs us are the identical names of a family of children in his neighborhood. One little girl bears the romantic appellation of Belvidere Hyderabad Deidamia Celesticella Adelaide Wales Hutchkins. Her youngest sister is denominated Pharis Parasina Gelia Amelia Mary Abigail Hutchkins. The brother of these hopeful daughters is styled Daniel Horatio Leander Constantine Wales Hutchkins. The same gentleman informs us that another child in his acquaintance bears the following appellatives, partly borrowed from the name of the wife of the founder of Pennsylvania—Julia Elma Anne Maria Springet Penn Estes. All these, however, must yield, we think, to the following, which a lady on her honor assures us are the real names of two children. The first, Hannah Maria Rebecca Sophia Hazard Wizard Penelope Gardner. The second, Caroline Adeline Jane Eliza Jefferson Jackson Beersheba Collins. As the horticulturalists exclaim of their mammoth vegetable, so we say, "beat this!"—*Boston Traveller.*

Gov. CHITTENDEN, who was Chief Magistrate of Vermont, was of humble birth, and rose by the force of talent, to his exalted station. Yet while Governor of the Green Mountain Empire, he still continued to keep the same tavern, upon the steep hill side, that he kept for many years before. One evening a waggoner drove up and accosted him thus: "Gov. Chittenden, as Chief Magistrate of Vermont, I render you all due homage; but as landlord Chittenden, I'll thank you to turn out my horses."

A young gentleman from Kilkenny, meeting a milkmaid near the parade, accosted her thus:—What will you take for yourself and milk, my dear? The girl instantly replied, Yourself and gold ring, sir.

TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 12.

HEALTH OF THE CITY.

As the Board of Health have refused admission to the Reporters of the public press, even under the injunction of secrecy, as prescribed by themselves, the Reporters met yesterday morning, formed themselves into a Board, divided the city into districts, and determined to attend to the duty of reporting all cases of Cholera for themselves and the public. The Reporters have been in every place where disease was stated to exist, have seen the sick, the dying, and the dead; and the people may therefore expect to be furnished with a true statement of the facts as they occur, without fear, favor, or affection.

Philip Vermilyea, 35 Mangin street, attacked at 6 o'clock P. M. Sunday, died at 2 yesterday morning.

A laborer, residing in a small house on the open space between 12th and 13th streets, near the 7th Avenue, taken during Sunday night, died about 8 yesterday morning.

John Scott, 86 Hammersley street, attacked at 4 P. M. on Sunday, died at 9.

Samuel Bogardus, 107 Centre street, attacked at 9 P. M. Saturday, died at 2 P. M. Sunday.

A child of Mrs. Mehan's, 361 Water street, was lying in a state of collapse at 1 P. M. yesterday.

Brazillas Davis, 448 Cherry street, attacked yesterday morning, convalescent at noon.

Mrs. Farrall, 400 Cherry street, attacked yesterday morning, in a state of collapse at 1 P. M.

Mrs. Bugley, 416 Cherry street, attacked yesterday morning, alive at 1 P. M.

Noah Doremus, carman, 66 Charles street, attacked Sunday evening, died yesterday morning.

A child, 6 years old, of the widow Fosdick, in Courtlandt street. Dead.

Cecilia Johnson, a colored woman, 151 Centre st. 22 years old, taken at 12 o'clock, M. yesterday, and died at 4.

Mr. Lander, 132 Centre street, died on Sunday, at 5 P. M.

Mrs. Lander, attacked at 6 o'clock, convalescent at noon yesterday.

Mrs. Barry, same house, attacked at half past one, but was better yesterday noon.

Catharine Morefelt, colored woman, 276 Crosby street, attacked on Saturday, 9 P. M., died on Sunday.

Besides the above, one death has occurred in the Cholera Hospital.

There still remain there, one case before reported, said to be recovering.

Charlotte Bennett, formerly of Mamaroneck, brought, during yesterday afternoon, from No. 3 Howard street, and

James Redica, a sailor, brought, about 6 o'clock, P. M. from the Brig Florida, lying at the foot of Burling slip, in the worst stage of collapse.

(From the Transcript of yesterday.)

John Scott, a black man, aged 33 years, of 86 Hammersley street, was taken ill with cholera at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, and died at 9. There were also two other cases in this street, one of which is in a state of collapse.

John Lyons, aged 34 years, a native of Ireland, who lived at 361 Cherry street, was taken to the cholera hospital yesterday morning at 8 o'clock. He was living at 10 o'clock last night.

Christian Jacobs, of 112 1-2 Centre street, was taken sick about 12 o'clock yesterday, was conveyed to the cholera hospital, and died at 6 o'clock last evening.

Mr. Mickens, of Tenth street, near 3d Avenue, was taken sick at 4 o'clock on Saturday morning, and died at one o'clock the same day. He was a carpenter by trade and a man of temperate habits.

A person was taken sick with the cholera yesterday, at 61 Cherry street—living at 9 o'clock last evening; and another in Monroe street—in a state of collapse at 4 P. M. yesterday.

Mary Cunningham, of 25 Thomas street, was taken sick at 12 o'clock yesterday, and in the evening was conveyed to the hospital in a state of collapse.

The number of cases taken to the hospital, up to eight o'clock last evening, were four, and two deaths had occurred there.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Noon, August 11.

The Board Reports, that from noon on Saturday there were 3 deaths, and from noon yesterday to the same hour this day, there have been 5 deaths reported by the physicians as having occurred from Cholera.

C. W. LAWRENCE, Pres't of B. H.
REDWOOD FISHER, Clerk.

BANK HYPOCRISY.—This is the title under which the Washington Globe publishes the following article. Never was title more justly bestowed, if the information contained in the Globe's statement is accurate, and the Globe's means of information are such as not to sanction disbelief of its being correct. We must confess, however, unprincipled and daringly profligate as we know the Bank to be, we were not prepared for such an instance of audacious hardihood:

(From the Globe.)

Who has forgotten the humble petition of the Bank merchants in New York, praying the Autocrat Nicholas to vouchsafe to the country the extension of his banking business to the amount of "five to ten millions of dollars," and his Majesty's gracious reply, that he was well disposed to accede to their request? Well, the country is relieved, as is admitted on all hands; but what has the autocrat done to relieve it? Why, he has made a more fearful curtailment in July than in any month of the Bank's existence. It exceeds, we are told, TWO MILLIONS THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS!

On the first of July the loans were about	\$51,000,000
On the first of August about	48,600,000

Reduction, near	\$2,400,000
-----------------	-------------

This is relief granted by the Bank! During the same time, it has diminished its hoard of specie to more than thirteen and a half millions! After all, it is a debtor Bank, both in New York and Philadelphia!

Since the foregoing was in type, we have had access to know that the statement of the Globe is strictly accurate. The debts due to the Branch Bank in this city from the local Banks on the 1st instant was \$261,253; while on the other hand the amount due from the Branch Bank to the local Banks was \$583,054 showing a balance against the Branch of the United States Bank of THREE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-ONE THOUSAND, EIGHT HUNDRED AND ONE DOLLARS.—Post.

AN ATTEMPT AT IMPOSSIBILITY.—Webb of the Courier and Enquirer says, "Let them (the Bank Editors) firmly resolve from this day forward to pay their workmen in nothing but Gold or Silver." And suppose they do "resolve," what then? Why, then, they stand in the same situation with other resolving men, very happily depicted by Dr. Young.

"At thirty man suspects himself a fool,
Knows it at forty and reforms his plan,
At fifty chides the impious delay,
In all the magnanimity of thought,
Resolves, and re resolves, then dies the same."

Now there is no difficulty in Webb "firmly resolving" to pay in Gold and Silver, but to perform is not within the scope of possibilities. The man is mad even to "dream" of such a thing, (although he has strange dreams occasionally.) If the Editor of the Courier, for his support of the Bank, receives rag money, from the Bank, he must pay his hands in rag money and they must be satisfied. No, no, Col., you are in the wrong boat to talk of paying your men in Jackson money, and its ungenerous to hold out to them such pleasing expectations, when you know perfectly, you have taken the devil in payment, and that with the devil you must pay your debts.

MAINE.—The Wig State Convention of this Democratic State, have nominated Peleg Sprague for Governor. The Dover Gazette says—"This is a bit-terer pill than the free Yeomanry of Maine can be induced to swallow, and it will cost more than even the Bank will willingly pay, to force it down their throats. The question will now be LIBERTY or the Bank, 'there is no two ways about it' as Jack says."

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On the 31st ult., as Mr. James Scott, junior, editor of the Steubenville (Ohio) "American Union" was returning to that place from Wellsburg, with a party of young folks, the gig in which he and another gentleman was riding, came in contact with one of the stages in company. The shock was so violent as to precipitate both gentlemen upon the ground, and unfortunately for Mr. Scott, he fell between the wheels of the stage, the hindmost wheel of which passed over the lower part of his head and face and fractured his neck. His death was instantaneous.

About 6 P. M. yesterday Mr. Sparks, of the Police establishment, arrived from the Highland House (Nevesink) with a genteel looking chap named Francis Lane, who is charged by Messrs Murray & Gallagher of this city with having taken from the Post Office a letter directed to them containing \$1000, and feloniously making off with the same.

FOREIGN.—The President arrived yesterday from London and Portsmouth, which latter place she left July 5th. She brings no later news, however, than the arrivals on Sunday, extracts from which will be found on our last page.

MYSTERIOUS.—We understand that a great excitement exists at present at Charlestown, in consequence of the mysterious disappearance of a young lady at the nunnery in that place. The circumstances as far as we can learn are as follows: The young lady was sent to the place in question to complete her education, and became so pleased with the place and its inmates, that she was induced to seclude herself from the world and take the black veil. After some time spent in the Nunnery, she became dissatisfied and made her escape from the institution—but was afterwards persuaded to return, being told that if she would continue but three weeks longer, she would be dismissed with honor. At the end of that time, a few days since, her friend called for her, but she was not to be found, and much alarm is excited in consequence.—Boston Mer. Journal.

VELOCITY OF THE WIND.—The velocity of the wind varies from nothing up to 100 miles an hour! but the maximum is variously stated by different authors. According to Smeaton, a gentle breeze moves between four and five miles an hour, and has a force of about two ounces on a foot; a brisk, pleasant gale, moves from ten to fifteen miles, with a force of twelve ounces; a high wind, thirty to thirty-five miles, with a force of five or six pounds; a hurricane, bearing along trees, houses, &c. has a velocity of 100 miles, and a force of forty-nine pounds on the square foot.

We have received the first number of a new paper entitled the Political Intelligencer, published and edited by John Steele, at Little Rock, Arkansas. Mr. Steele declares himself opposed to any Bank of the United States, and expresses the opinion that some who in appearance sustain the President, are secretly at work to renew the evil in the form of another Bank.—Phil. Times.

DROWNED.—The body of James McCannachil, of Aberdeen, Scotland, was found floating in the river this morning. He had been in this country about two months, and had taken passage on one of the canal boats for Utica. On going on board in the night, he must unfortunately have fallen overboard. Albany Argus.

BALLOON ASCENSIONS appear to be all the go in Baltimore. Mr. GEORGE ELLIOTT announces that he will ascend in a balloon from the Observatory Gardens, Baltimore, on Monday next, accompanied by Master JOHN QUINCY ADAMS REDMAN, "at the request and by the consent of his parents."

COURT OF SESSIONS.
(Reported for the Man.)

MONDAY, Aug. 11.

JOHN NEWMAN, was arraigned for forging the check, for \$700 presented last week at the counter of the Union Bank, by a young Englishman calling himself Randolph. During the testimony of Randolph, it was discovered that his real name is Fairchild, nevertheless, his evidence was received against Newman, who was pronounced guilty of the forgery, on the testimony of Fairchild (*alias* Randolph) alone.

POLICE.

(Reported for the Man.)

MONDAY MORNING, 4 o'clock.

Ellen McColey, charged by her husband with perpetual drunkenness, and destruction of windows and furniture. She promised never to darken his door again, and was dismissed.

Joseph Smith, of 100 Anthony-street, taken by the watchman in the act of assaulting Philip S. Robinson, and of relieving him of his hat. Bound over to answer the charge at the Sessions.

Ann Anderson, came to the watch house of her own accord in search of lodgings—sick—no other resting place—consigned to hospital.

Eliza Kenney, found drunk at the bowling green, screaming and making a great riot. Committed.

James Castello, brought up on charge of Mr. Sebring of breaking into his store; and June King charged by same complainant with breaking into an upper room, were both imprisoned.

AMERICAN MONARCHY.—All accounts from the United States continue to describe the situation of the Republic as most ominous and critical, in consequence of the struggle between the Executive and the Legislature being still as remote as ever from any prospect of conciliation. The ship-yards of New York, for the first time these 50 years, were all without the sound of the saw or the hammer. "The number of persons," says the correspondent of a Philadelphia newspaper, "thrown out of employment by the suspension of the various manufactories within 30 miles of Providence, may safely be set down at four thousand. To this number may be fairly added their families and dependents; and it will be found that the whole will not be less than ten thousand persons, whose means of earning their daily bread has been taken from them by the mad 'experiment' of General Jackson."

The old General has an all powerful foe to deal with; and if he come out of the battle victorious, he will have full claim to the title and honors of the greatest political conqueror of the world. It is evident that he can only triumph at the head of the Millions; the Few and their thousands of dependents have all declared themselves his bitter enemies to the death.—*London paper June 22.*

Some of the Bank papers are attempting to create a belief that the new Gold coins have been already counterfeited. There is not, as far as we can learn, the least truth in these reports. The Pennsylvanian on this subject makes the following remarks: "The opposition cry now is, that gold coin may be counterfeited. It may—but not easily; and when a sufficient knowledge is required to detect a single base piece, it is all that is necessary for the defence of the trader. Not so with Bank notes. The innumerable varieties in circulation, and the immense quantities of counterfeits on each, render every man liable to imposition, who is not a professed broker, or constantly in the habit of receiving and paying away large sums of Bank paper. It is supposed that there are two hundred editions of counterfeit notes of the United States Bank."—*Post.*

MADAME DARUMONT, formerly Miss Francis Wright, is now delivering lectures in London. Our brother editors in announcing this fact generally apply some epithet, relative to her "demoralizing principles." We know that very many of her lectures are in print; and it would be more creditable for those who really believe her lectures to be disreputable, to give fair quotations therefrom. This we believe has never been done by any one of her numerous accusers. Editors generally find it more convenient to flatter a popular error, than to favor liberal investigation.—*Brooklyn Star.*

A PREVAILING DISPOSITION EARLY DISPLAYED.—"Father, is mother dead," inquired a little girl. "Yes, your dear mother is dead?" "I am glad of that." "Why?" "Because I want a new black frock."

THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES has commenced discounting. TWENTY MILLIONS OF SILVER has recently arrived in this country. The Bank intends to flood the nation with its paper, in order, if possible, to crowd the Gold and Silver from circulation. This comes with an ill grace from them at this time, after a ten months war upon Congress and the people, under the whining cry of "PRESSURE," "PRESSURE!" Ten Millions of paper is soon to be put afloat, and the HARD MONEY crowded from among the people, if possible. Farmers, Countrymen, look well to this base and corrupting scheme—hold on to your specie when you get it. Look out for sharpers, and over traders, and a Broken Bank. Nick Biddle being down he will not stand long at putting down the honest yeomanry of the Country who opposed him. Never let him have the power to oppress and to destroy you.—*Columbus (O.) Hemisphere.*

FOR "THE MAN."

OUR COUNTRY'S GRATITUDE.

BY E. THOMPSON,

TUNE—"The Soldier's Gratitude."

Whate'er our fate in Freedom's cause,
Still will we persevere;
'Twould crime become were we to pause,
Bank Slavery so near.
Then let us join in Freedom's ranks
Until the foe's subdued,
Then may we claim our country's thanks,
Our Country's Gratitude.

The Bank rears up her hideous head,
The Bank our dreaded foe,
'By her ten thousand hearts have bled,
In agonizing woe.
Then let us join, &c.

The outraged rights we hold so dear,
Demand Oppression's fall,
The widow's and the orphan's tear
Aloud for justice call,
Then let us join, &c.

TUNE—"See, the conquering Hero comes."

Freemen once the pride of earth,
Shall we shame our noble birth?
Bank chains in gloomy silence wear,
And bend our heads in mute despair?

Hark! our fathers' spirits cry,
"Can our sons in bondage lie?
Do the rights we bled to gain
Our children view with cold disdain?"

No! ye spirits of our sires,
Freedom still Columbia fires;
Still our choral song shall be
Who would that live, and live not free?

Bankmen, 'tis in vain ye rave,
Freemen ye can ne'er enslave;
Ye can ne'er our bosoms awe,
Our sword is Truth, our shield is Law!

Dare not hope your threat of arms
Shake our breasts with dire alarms;
Thou' your thousands crowd the field,
Our native rights we ne'er will yield.

Bid your sabres gleam around,
And your cannon's thundering sound!
Sabres gleam and cannon's roar,
But rouse Columbians' courage more!

See approach the long wish'd hour
Shall terminate your tyrant power:
Soon shall Justice hear our call,
And shouting millions hail your fall.

ROME.—is in an arid plain through which creeps a muddy river, but no city in Europe is so well supplied with good water. In various parts of the town the gushing of water falls upon the ear, and gives a morning coolness to the air.

The ancient aqueducts that extend for leagues over the Campagna, are noble monuments: a single arch is a majestic object. Some of the aqueducts conveyed the water more than sixty miles. In the time of Trajan there were nine aqueducts, and modern ones bring to Rome three different streams.—*Journal of Commerce.*

The Courier and Enquirer intends hereafter to pay its workmen in Jackson money, the yellow, heavy, eagles, instead of its favorite paper rags. The workmen ought, every one of them, hereafter to vote a clean Jackson ticket, for it is the administration that they owe the fortunate change.—*Times.*

"Timothy," said a certain grocer to his clerk, "I've joined the Temperance Society, and it won't look well to sell liquor in future before folks. So if any person call for any, you must take them into the back room."

INSURANCE OF LETTERS.

Money sent by Mail to any Post Office in the United States, or the British North American Provinces, will be insured by application to B. BATES, at the New York Post Office. Ample security is given for the repayment of the money, if lost.

RATES OF INSURANCE.

\$25 and under,	\$0 50 cents.
50 do.	75
100 do.	1 00
1000 3 per cent.	
2000 4 do.	
5000 4 do.	

Any sum above \$3000, such premium as may be agreed on, my 17 11

We are about to divide one of the city routes of "The Man," and should like to engage an active carrier accustomed to the Penny Paper business.

Those who wish to complete their sets of the Man, are requested to do so as soon as possible, as we find it too much trouble to keep back numbers. Written lists of numbers deficient will be attended to by the carriers.

A few extra copies of this paper containing the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States, are for sale at our office.

If the following persons do not call and settle for papers taken from the office of "The Man" their names will be published in a Black List:

John McCaffray & Sullivan st.
Peter McCaffray
John Montgomery,
J. R. Usher, 5 Allen st.
Patrick Moffat, 13 Mott st.
R. Lee.

MARRIAGES.

August 9, by the Rev. M. Downer, Charles J. Merry, to Jane Ellen, youngest daughter of Thomas Brown, all of this city.

DEATHS.

August 11, Alexander Martin in the 44th year of his age, his friends and acquaintances are requested to attend his funeral this afternoon from his late residence No. 26 Cross St. at 5 o'clock.

August 9, Jehu Careme, a native of Bordeaux, France, aged 77 years and 4 months.

August 10, Cornelia Augusta, daughter of the late Capt. Wm. Fosdick, aged 6 years and 7 months.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

Ship Warsaw, Thatcher, Antwerp and Flushing, July 4.
Ship President, Moore, fm London and Portsmouth, July 5.
Brig Finance, Cobb, 14 ds fm Turks Island.
Bremen galliot Ludwig, Wenke, Bremen, 63 days.
Brig Spartan, Thurston, Philadelphia.
Brig Beres, Weston, Bordeaux, 37 days.
Brig George, (new) Brown, East Haddam, 20 hours.
Schr Vischer, Ingraham, and Ellen, Baker, Boston.
Schr Brighton, Harding, Salem.
Schr New York, Lincoln, and Pembroke, Phelan, Eastport.
Schr Charles, from Lubec.
Schr Horse, Haverhill, from Providence.
Schr Clarissa, from Providence.
Schr Macdonough, Nickerson, Gloucester.
Schr Telegraph, Nickerson, Portsmouth.
Schr Eagle, Scott, Marblehead.
Schr Experiment, Bee, Chatham.
Schr Ocean, Lennerton, Windsor, N. S.
Schr Rambler, Clewly, Ponce, 19 days.
Schr Tennessee, Willets, Signal, Baker, Philadelphia.
Schr Othello, Dixon, St. Thomas, via Cherrystone.
Schr Dutton & Son, McDermont, Maracaibo, 24 ds.
Schr Caleb Nichols, Collins, Wilmington.
Schr Reeside, Davis, Boston.
Schr Florida, Conkling, 15 ds fm St. Eustatia.
Schr New York, Sufe, 4 ds fm Gloucester.
Schr Cambridge, Hall—Page, Bassett, Boston.
Schr Boston, Gould, Boston.
Pilot boat Sarah M. Lord, Savannah, 6 days.
Sloop Elizabeth, Eldridge, Portsmouth.
Sloop Louisa, Harwich.

CLEARED.

Ships Lorena, Urquhart, Gibraltar and market; Calhoun, O'Neill, Charleston, Geo. Sutton; barque Mason Barney, Budd, Rotterdam, Boonon Graves & Co.; brigs Susan, Ray, Port au Prince, DeForest & Son; Scotsman, (Br.) Carmichael, Richmond, Boorman, Johnston & Co.; Danish brig Prince Christian Frederick, Wilson, Flushing and a market, De Rham & Iselin; schr Br. schr Catherine, Bogart, St. Johns, N. B.; schr Portsmouth, Shin, Norfolk; Amanda, Bedell, Alexandria, D. C.; Maria, Ointread, Richmond; Waterloo, Briggs, Philadelphia; Renown, Bates, Boston; Rochester, Stillman, do; Oscar, Baker, do.

PASSENGERS.

In the Formosa, fm Havre—N. A. Waze and lady, E. Warefield and lady, Miss Sarah Bachelor, J. Tognio, J. West, Miss C. Campbell, J. Irvin, lady and family, R. L. Cutting, [A. Geroux, Louis Julien Bordex and 132 in the steerage.
In the ship Mary Howland, fm Liverpool—Mr. J. R. Thompson, and 111 in the steerage.
In brig Ceres, fm Bordeaux—Mr. Ernest and Mr. Louis Lafitte.
In Br. barque Romulus, fm Greenock—Dr. Wm. Creigin, lady, and 3 children; Mr. John Weir, Dr. D. McDonald, J. Miller, and 110 in the steerage.

COUGE ON BANKING.—A new supply, just received at 6 Thames street

LATE FROM EUROPE.

By arrivals on Sunday, Paris papers to the 1st, Liverpool to the 2d, and Antwerp to the 3d of July were received. The following extracts from these papers we copy from the Journal of Commerce:

The Poor Law's amendment Bill, passed the House on the 1st of July.

The Irish Coercion Bill was read the first time in the House of Lords same day, on which occasion Earl Grey made a long and eloquent speech in support of the Bill.

Mr. Wyer, bearer of the Treaty of Commerce agreed upon between the United States and Spain, left Paris June 30, for Madrid.

All was tranquil at Madrid 21st June. The Queen reviewed the army of Rodil, from Portugal, and was enthusiastically received by the troops. A fresh conspiracy has been discovered in Bulgaria.

Forty men and one woman were lost from the swamping of a boat in the river Feale.

CHOLERA IN DUBLIN.—The cholera has made its appearance again in Dublin and its vicinity, with scarcely any abatement of the virulence which marked its approach. In the neighborhood of Kingston and vicinity, (says a letter writer,) numerous fatal cases have occurred; and although no public mention has been made of cholera in this city, I have heard from good authority that 40 deaths occurred in one parish on the north side of the river last week.

We have now great reason to believe, although we are not entitled to state the fact with positive certainty, that Moreno, having learned that Government had declined, on the application of Don Carlos, to promise protection to any part of his suite accused of great crimes, left London privately on Friday last, and is now on his way to Hamburg.—*Courier.*

The *Moniteur* contains a Royal Ordonnance of the 20th July, by which the Article of the Ordonnance of May 25, convoking the Chamber of Peers and the Chamber of deputies for August 20, is annulled, and the two chambers are convoked for July 31.

Yesterday morning, at 7 o'clock, 100 pigeons were let fly from the Place Vendome. Several wagers, one of 60,000fr., are depending upon the arrival of these pigeons at Antwerp in four hours and three minutes.

Ibrahim Pacha lately condemned the Governor of Nazareth to work for a year at the fortifications of Acre, for having had a deficit of 6,000 piastres in his accounts.

Letters from Constance announce that preparations are making to execute coercive measures against Switzerland. Prussian engineers are employed in the country in fixing the line that is to serve as bounds for the Prussian system of Customs. The people look with an evil eye upon these preparations.

The *Liberal* of Brussels of 26th inst. has the following:—"We learn upon good authority that the Dutch army is concentrating itself on the frontiers, which affords reason to suspect some secret project on the part of the Government at the Hague. We can affirm positively, that three divisions have approached our territory, and have united at the same spot, under the pretext that they were exercising for the grand reviews. We hope that our Government will have a watchful eye over these movements, and that our army, in spite of the inconvenient reductions which Mr. Evain has caused it to undergo, will hold itself continually on the alert."

King Leopold has issued a decree granting a premium of 35,000 francs to a merchant who has sent the first vessel of the size of 250 tons to Alexandria, in Egypt, loaded with articles the produce of national industry, and a premium of 3000 francs to another merchant who has sent the first vessel of 60 tons to Algiers.

From a debate in the Chamber of Representatives of Belgium, the ophthalmia prevails it appears to a dreadful extent in the Belgian army. 1200 men are suffering with this disease, and, 4,800 had taken the seeds of it in their system. The government had sent to various parts of Europe for medical advice.

Rome, June 14th.—In the consistory yesterday the question of Portugal was seriously debated, and an excommunication will probably be issued against Don Pedro. The measure he has taken of confiscating all ecclesiastical property has excited here general indignation. The ecclesiastical establishments are under the sole authority of the Pope, who will never sanction a similar usurpation.



SWEET'S PATENT PORTABLE OVEN.—This Oven has been extensively introduced, and has ever been proved to be a most valuable improvement for baking meat, bread pies, &c. as attested by competent judges in the boarding and victualling houses and private families wherever it has been used. It is confidently believed that no improvement of the kind has ever been offered to the public which will bake at so small an expense of fuel, and with so much convenience and expedition. Sold by W. H. SWEET, manufacturer and proprietor, at his Tin and Sheet Iron Factory, 204 Canal street, corner of Hudson, New York. je17 tf

G. W. ROBBINS—BOOT MAKER.—Takes this method of informing his friends and the public, that he has long contemplated the manufacturing of LADIES' SHOES, agreeably to the expressed wish of a number of his friends and patrons; but knowing that competition in that, as well as almost every other business, is great, and being determined never to undertake it unless he felt confident he should be able to get up an article equal, if not superior, to any thing in the market; and being unacquainted with that branch of the business, he has deferred it until an opportunity of getting some competent person to undertake it should present itself. It is with pleasure that he informs the public that he has now engaged the services of one who is fully competent to the task, and is therefore prepared to execute any orders for Ladies' Shoes that may be entrusted to him, at his establishment, 309 1/2 Broadway, between Duane street and the Hospital. (jyl1 tr)

UNITED STATES CLOTHES DRESSING ESTABLISHMENT. 128 Broadway 2 doors below Congress Hall. LOINES & POERSCHKE respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced business at the above stand, where they will attend to cleaning and dressing clothes by Steam, upon an entire new plan, and will warrant them, (if not too much worn,) to appear equal to new.

POERSCHKE, from Poland, from his practical knowledge of this business, in England, France, Spain, Germany and Russia, can assure those, who will favor them with their custom, that they will be convinced of their superior skill and ability in the business of Clothes cleaning, dressing and repairing.

This business has heretofore been neglected in this country. The public are now informed, that on application to LOINES & POERSCHKE, their commands will be promptly answered, and the work done to their entire satisfaction. je26dt

DAVID B. COOK & C. MORRIS, MERCHANT TAILORS, No. 44 Fulton street, 3 doors from Pearl street, New York.

N. B.—Southern and Northern Merchants' and all other orders thankfully received, and punctually attended to. Clothes cut and made in the most fashionable style and warranted to fit; also military work executed in superior style. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. Ladies' Cloth CLOAKS cut and made, spunged and pressed. jy9 tf

LOCKS, GUNS, BELLS, &c.—JOSEPH ROSE, Jr. Lock and Gun Smith and Bell Hanger, 10 Catherine street, near Oak street, New York.—Rifles and Guns of all descriptions made to order. Guns stocked, polished, altered to percussion, &c. Ships supplied with arms and ammunition. Military Companies furnished with Guns. LOCKS made and repaired. HOUSE BELLS hung in the neatest manner. A general assortment of Guns, Pistols, Sportsmen's Articles, &c. &c. aul

PIANO FORTE WAREHOUSE.—ROBERT NUNNS CLARK, & Co., late R. & W. NUNNS, respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have always on hand an assortment of cabinet, harmonic, and square Piano Fortes, from their manufactory, at their warehouse, No. 137 Broadway, two doors north of the City Hotel.

The extensive sale which the instruments of their manufacture have had throughout the United States for some years, has made them so well known as to preclude the necessity of saying any thing with regard to the quality of the instruments bearing their name; they can only add, that the result of many years' experience in this branch of manufacture, added to the extended scale, they are prepared to carry it on, will enable them to offer advantages to purchasers equal to any other house in this Union.

Orders from the country punctually attended to, and old Piano Fortes taken in exchange. my24

DIARRHEA, OR BOWEL COMPLAINT, AND CHOLERA MORBUS.—A specific which effects a cure of either of the above disorders, generally in one or two hours, is sold by George D. Coggeshall, Druggist, general agent for New York, No. 521 Pearl street, corner of Rose street; R. P. Tanner & Co., corner of Broadway and Grand street; E. C. & R. E. Moss, corner of Grand and Cannon streets; and H. N. Gamble, No. 91 Bowery. Price, 25 cents per bottle, which cures from 2 to 5 cases.

This medicine has been used in several thousand cases, and it is believed not to have failed to give immediate relief in one of an hundred. It is equally efficacious in the disorders of adults and children. It is of importance that the medicine be used in the early stage of the disease, if practicable. Where it has been so used, it has not been known to fail of success.

Families and travellers, at this season, will find it advantageous to be provided against sudden attacks. 24tfny

TAILORING.—JAMES YOUNG, Merchant Tailor, No. 295 Division street, respectfully informs his numerous friends and Customers, and the Public in general, that he continues to make Coats, Vests, and Pantalons, at the following reduced prices, viz.

COATS made and trimmed from \$6 00 to \$20 00
PANTALONS and VESTS . . . 1 50 to 1 75
The articles will be all of superior workmanship and warranted to fit. my24

MANIFOLD WRITER.—J. GILGRIEST manufactures and keeps for sale this convenient and useful article, at his establishment, 102 Broadway, New York, where the public are invited to call and examine the article for themselves. Orders from the country promptly attended to.

N. B. This apparatus, for simplicity and despatch surpassed all other orders of writing when copies are wanted. je20

COLUMBIAN WATER COLORS. for Miniature and Landscape Painting, the manufacture of J. BOSTON, Chemist.—PRENTISS & PENDELTON, exclusive wholesale agents for the manufacturer, sign of the Golden Rose, No. 43 Maiden lane, New York.

NEAT MAHOGANY BOXES, WITH SLIDING TOPS.
6 rows, 36 colors, doz. \$62 00 3 rows, 18 colors, doz. \$32 00
5 do. 30 do. " 52 00 2 do. 12 do. " 22 00
4 do. 24 do. " 42 00 1 do. 6 do. " 12 00

Fine Carmine, in Cake and Powder, for Miniature and Pencil Painting, manufactured by J. BOSTON, the only manufacturer of Carmine and Lake, from the raw material, in the United States.

The following colors, in packages of 6 and 12 cakes each, at \$1 50 per dozen Cakes:

Antwerp Blue,	Flake White,	Purple,
Black,	Gamboge,	Raw Sienna,
Bistre,	Green Bice,	Raw Umber,
Blue Black,	Verditer,	Red Lead,
Brown Pink,	Grey,	Red Chalk,
Burnt Ochre,	Indian Red,	Red Orpiment,
Burnt Umber,	Indigo,	Sepia,
Burnt Sienna,	King's Yellow,	Sap Green,
Bronze,	Light Blue,	Spanish Annato,
Chinese Vermillion,	Light Red,	Venitian Red,
Chrome Yellow,	Neutral Tint,	Vandyke Brown,
Cologne Earth,	Orange,	Yellow Ochre,
Dragon's Blood,	Prussian Blue,	Yellow Orpiment,
English Vermillion,	Prussian Green,	

EXTRA COLORS.

Fine Carmine, - doz. \$24 00	Madder Lake, - doz. \$6 00
Do. half size, " 12 00	Permanent White, " 6 00
Cobalt Blue, - " 6 00	Scarlet Lake, " 4 40
Crimson Lake, " 4 50	Ultramarine, small, " 18 00
Gall Stone, - " 12 00	Yellow Lake, - " 6 00
Indian Yellow, - " 6 00	

For proof of the decided superiority of the Columbian Colors, over all others now in use in this country, dealers in them are respectfully referred to the Synopsis of Certificates of our most eminent artists. Handsome show bills, containing these Certificates at full length, will be furnished to purchasers.

WOOLLEY'S PATENT PREMIUM BED-STEADS. Persons desirous of purchasing Bedsteads, whether the sofa, chair sideboard, counter, or ordinary, will find it to their material advantage to call and examine those manufactured at the corner of Broadway and White street, by E. S. WOOLLEY. The ordinary Bedsteads of his manufacture have sacking bottoms so constructed as to be tightened with a key—an invention universally pronounced superior to any other plan for the sacking bottom Bedsteads. The Cot Bedsteads are of equal finish and pleasing appearance with the ordinary bedsteads; have sackings similarly constructed with them, and can be taken down at will with the utmost ease and rapidity. Woolley's Sofa Bedsteads, for beauty, durability, economy and accommodation, defy competition—they will contain a durable sacking bottom bedstead, with bed and bedding, without the least injury to their beauty or use as a parlor sofa. These bedsteads have been considered of such decided superiority, as to uniformly receive the first premiums at the last three successive anniversaries of the American Institute. Attention is respectfully invited to the "Chair Bedstead," invented for the accommodation of the sick. This invention has proved so successful as to receive the general approbation of the Medical Profession, and is of such great benefit to persons confined to the bed, that it is believed every family would avail themselves of its use if they would but call and examine its utility. More explicit description is deemed needless, as persons wishing to purchase will call and examine for themselves, and the proprietor is confident that all, upon observation, will be convinced of the advantage in economy and comfort to be derived from Bedsteads of his manufacture. my24

TWO PRINTERS, BOOKSELLERS, & PUBLISHERS.—CONNER & COOKE, Type and Stereotype Founders, and Publishers, offer for sale, at the corner of Nassau and Ann streets, New York, Printing Types, at six months credit, or 7 1/2 per cent. deduction for cash at the price affixed.

Their Type will be found as perfect, and made of as good materials, at least, as that manufactured at any other establishment: it is nearly all of an entire new cut; is lighter faced than any other exhibited, and will consequently wear longer, look better, take less ink and less labor in working than most other type.

Diamond per lb. \$2; Pearl \$1.40; Nonpareil 90; Minion 70; Brevier 50; Bourgeois 46; Long Primer 40; Small Pica 38; Pica and English 36; Great Primer 34; Double Pica 32; Six line Pica and all larger 30.

Leads of every thickness and size constantly on hand; cuts of every description on metallic bodies; Presses, and all other articles necessary for a printing office furnished to order.

Printers can be supplied with second hand type which has only been used for stereotyping, on very favorable terms.

Old type received in exchange at \$9 per 100 pounds.

N. B. Stereotype of every description will be thankfully received, and attended to with correctness and despatch. my2

REMOVAL.—T. HOLDEN, Merchant Tailor, has removed from Broadway to the new buildings in Wall street, corner of Nassau, No. 1, where he has on hand a newly selected and excellent assortment of the best West of England Cloths and Cassimeres, with every fashionable article for gentlemen's wear.

T. H. spares no expense in procuring the earliest intelligence the prescriptions of fashion, nor any exertion to meet the views of tasteful elegance and propriety; and as he has reduced prices to the lowest cash estimate, he hopes to be favored with enough of business to make it worth his while to furnish the best and most fashionable articles at prices much below what are usual. my19 tf

THE MAN is published by GEORGE H. EVANS, at the office of the WORKING MAN'S ADVOCATE, No. 6 Thames street, near the City Hotel, Broadway.

AGENTS—George Dunn, Newark; Edward Earle, Paterson.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
One square, a year, \$30 00 One square, a month, \$3 00
" 6 months, 15 00 " 2 weeks, 2 00
" 3 months, 7 50 " 1 week, 1 50
" 2 months, 5 00 " 1 time, 75

All advertisements (except yearly) to be paid for in advance. A square is 16 lines.

Two or three steady boys wanted to sell this paper.